

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 12, line 8 with the following amended paragraph:

In fig. 1, 101 denotes the receiver antenna (optionally used together with the transmitter part via a duplexer), and 110 denotes the received radio frequency signal. The received signal ~~101~~ 110 is fed to an RX-band filter 102 that filters out the relevant received frequency band, delivering the signal 111 containing the frequency band allocated to the cellular system in question, e.g. the GSM frequency band around 900 MHz or the IMT-2000 frequency band allocated around 1950 MHz. The signal 111 is fed to an analogue demodulator 103 that mixes the relevant part of the frequency band down in the baseband, using a system-given channel frequency 109 for the down-conversion. The output signal 112 from the analogue demodulator 103 is fed to an analogue filter 104 that filters out the frequencies around the relevant channel, resulting in the signal 113. The signal 113 contains noise and disturbances from adjacent channels. An AD-converter 105 (AD = Analogue to Digital) converts the signal 113 to the digital domain in the form of the signal 114. A digital filter 108 filters out the relevant channel 115 from the input signal 114. Using the digital signals before and after the digital filter 108, i.e. signals 114 and 115 as inputs, the Link Quality Estimator 106 measures the difference in average power content between the two input signals and outputs a signal 116 to the signal processing unit 107. The measure 116 represents an indicator of residual noise in the frequency range of the desired signal 115.